

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1894.

By our friends who favor us with monuscripts for militation with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send elarges for that purpose

Concerning Foreign Entanglements

In his message of Dec. 4, 1893, Mr. CLEVELAND, in commenting upon our relations with Samos, felt called upon to rebuke the United States for "departing from its policy consecrated by a century of observance," in agreeing to the treaty of Berlin. Having recounted the defeat of an Insurrection on the islands, he added that this incident and the events leading up to It signally illustrate the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers."

A letter from Mr. Guesdan about Samoa, communicated to the Senate on May 9 last, sounded this same note:

"We may well inquire what we have gained to our departura from our established policy, beyond the expenses, the responsibilities, and the entangle-ments that have so far been its only fruits. One of the greatest difficulties in dealing with matters that ite it a distance is the fact that the imagination is no restrained by the contemplation of objects in their real proportions."

Mr. CLEVELAND'S recent message of Dec. 8, 1894, reverted to affairs in Samoa as 'signally Illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers." and vaguely suggested "steps by this Government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements.

Nevertheless, Messes. CLEVELAND and GRESHAM plunge with zeal into the affairs of Armenia and Corea, and no scruples about the expenses, the responsibilities, and the entanglements" restrain them. One of the great difficulties in dealing with matters so far off as Apla, they think, is that the imagination cannot see them in their true proportions. Yet, by a curious freak of optics, if the distance is that of Ararat or Ping Yang, the sizes so restore themselves that intermeddling becomes proper and safe. The treaty of Berlin, under which our Government assumed duties not yet performed. should be abandoned as entangling; bufthat other treaty of Berlin, which regulates affairs in Armenia, and with which we have nothing to do, should be supplemented by the volunteer services of Mr. GRESHAM. Let tis give up a long-established foothold in Samoa because it is entangling, and meanwhile put a finger in the Pekiu pie because that is not undue interfering.

Such seems to be the eminently clear and wise teaching of the CLEVELAND-GRESHAM school of statesmanship on the subject of foreign entanglements.

One Law for All.

The advocates of a so-called liberal excise law, which the Republican Legislature is expected to pass, on a memorandum from the Committee of Seventy, are not receiving much active aid and preliminary support. The Winc and Spirit Gazette, which speaks, with accurate knowledge, for the vast liquor Interests in New York, remarks:

"One of the favorite arguments adduced in favor of the proposition to make the sale of beer on Sunday lawful, is the cry, so generally heard, that the poor German should have the same right to buy his beer on Sunday as the rich American has to buy liquors in his slub. We ask in all candor why should a distinction be made between the poor German and the poor Irish man? Surely the latter is as much entitled to his whiskey on Sunday as the former to his beer.

The logic of this objection is not to be controverted by the reformers. Why should the Sunday regulations controlling liquor selling on that day be suspended for one part of the population of New York, and rigorously enforced against all others?

The carrying of concealed weapons is a crime under the Penal Code. What would be thought of a reform proposition to amend it thus: "The carrying of concealed weapons, except by persons of Italian birth or lineage, or former citizens of provinces of Italy where lawfully such weapons of defence are carried, is a crime in the city of New York."

Or: "No person shall obstruct the side walks in the city of New York unless he be native of Greece, Turkey, Egypt, or the Island of Malta, or unless a former resident of a country or province wherein it is the usage of the inhabitants to sell their wares in a public thoroughfare."

Or: "The regulations prescribed by statute for wharfage shall apply to all citizens of New York except such as are natives of Holland or have lived within the jurisdiction of the King of the Netherlands or by taste or preference comply with the riparian regulations popular among Dutchmen.

In the United States laws are adopted for all the people. There is one law for all. Our German-American citizens are highly and justly honored and esteemed for their law-abiding disposition, but there is no good reason why the liquor laws of the State should, in their operation on Sunday, be suspended for the German who drinks beer, any more than for the Englishman who drinks ale, the Frenchman who drinks claret, the Russian who drinks kvass, the Mexican who drinks pulque, or the Hollander who drinks schnapps.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette also points out that the proposed exemption in favor of beer selling on Sunday, within certain

hours, is not feasible: "The principal object to be attained by the opening of saloous on Sunday is the desire to free the trade from the blackmall of the officers of the law who are ela ged with the supervision of the liquor trade this is true, the proposition to make the sale of beer lawful on Sunday will not accomplish its object. The result of a beer license for Sunday selling will be that other and stronger liquors will certainly be sold un der that license. The supervision of the proper exe case of this privilege will rest with somebody. The somebody will be the policeman, and the Sunday beer beense, if granted, will only afford an additional temptation for offering and accepting bribes. Instead of purifying the administration of the Police Department, it will offer an additional inducement to black

A radical revision of the excise laws by experienced persons having thorough knowledge of the subject may do good. Such palliative measures as are proposed by unsophisticated reformers, can serve only to postpone a needful and wholesome change.

Military Speeches.

One of the most regular attendants at Republican banquets and jollification meetings during the past fortnight, has been Major-Gen. NELSON A. MILES, commanding the Department of the East, headquarters at Governor's Island, New York Harbor. Gen. MILES assumed the command of this military department, in succession to Gen. O. O. HOWARD, about a fortnight ago, and almost every day and night of the two weeks has been made pleasant him by the Republican party, term "crusade" is that in adopting and had a great time last week at pursuing his course of attacking sin by comsublican ismbores in the Union mitting sin, Dr. PARKHURST was following

better time, with a richer feast, on Tuesday night of this week as a guest at the Hotel Waldorf banquet in honor of Investigator LEXOW. In his speech upon the latter occasion, he gave his opinion of our political and municipal business and of the responsibilities of citizenship, and promised to answer the question, "Can military methods be successfully applied to the city police force ?" It is to be regretted that he did not give the promised answer. Possibly he forgot, after he began his speech, the promise which had made when he took the floor. The general thoughts embodied in his speech were not very novel. We agree with him that one "could not think much of a sovereign who devoted his entire time to private affairs, to the neglect of his sovereign Inties." We ourselves say fearlessly that such a sovereign would be no better than a jackass, and anybody who thinks that this is lese majeste can make the most of it.

It may be that there is not any army regulation for the regulation of a Major-General's attendance at political meetings and banquets as a speechmaker. The regular army officers of all grades enjoy the rights of citizenship, even the great American constitutional right of political speechmaking. They can be Republicans, Democrats, Mugvamps, or Prohibitionists. Indeed, Gen. Howard, recently in command at Governor's Island, was both a Republican and a Prohibitionist, as well as a religious exhorter: and he was not afraid to make all the facts known. We would not curtail the rights of any officer or soldier of the regular army, though we would rather not see any of them "working the polls" in full regimentals on election day, or doing duty as sachems of the Tammany Society, or holding office in the Union League Ciub, or making campaign speeches from the top of a barrel in honor of a candidate of any party. Within the bounds of discretion and propriety we uphold soldiers' rights, which are just as good as sailors rights, for the sake of which our sires fought the army and the navy of England.

The predecessor of Gen. MILES in the command of this department, who was recently put upon the retired list, exercised discretion in regard to his attendance upon the political meetings of the Republican party to which he belonged. When he made a speech, he was cautious as to the language he used about the members of other parties. The great thing for him, after his religious duties, was his military duties.

We commend the example of Major-Gen. HOWARD, retired, to the notice of all other officers of his rank, and of every rank, in active service.

The Sin of the Rev. Mr. Mullally.

It seems that even in this city, once the stronghold of Democracy and its impregnable and invincible citadel, it is at last accounted a reproach to a man that he is a voting Democrat!

Because the Rev. Mr. MULLALLY is Democrat, and acknowledges that he is a Democrat who "never voted for a Republican, except for Hohace Greekey," when that philosopher was nominated for President on the Democratic ticket; and because, moreover, "with some hesitation, he confessed that he did not vote for Col. STRONG." he is treated among Presbyterian ministers as a reprobate whose religious principles are corrupted by his political depravity.

The Rev. Mr. MULLALLY is the minister who opposed the resolution, lately introduced by a Presbyterian elder into a meeting of the New York Presbytery, approving of the course pursued by Dr. PARKHURST. He took the ground that the Presbytery, as the court of the Lord JESUS CHRIST, had no business with Dr. PARKHURST's reform measures," since they were adopted by him as a citizen and not as a Christian minister. "CHRIST," said Mr. MUL-LALLY, "was not a social reformer, and His Church is not a philanthropic society, but the exponent of the Gospel," Hence he argued that if members of the Presbytery wanted to applaud Dr. PARKHURST's methods as President of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, they should hold a meeting by themselves for the purpose, and n bring a subject so incongruous into a body which could officially take proper cognizance of him as a Christian minister only.

On general principles that position of Mr. MULIALLY would probably be accepted as sound, or, at least, debatable; but because he is a Democrat, and a confessed Democrat, his motives in taking it are brought under suspicion. The grounds on which he based his opposition are condemned as in sincere, sinister, and wicked, owing to the depravity of his political principles as a rock-ribbed Democrat, so deep in his moral degradation that he did not even vote for Col. STRONG, but exercised his right as a citizen of New York, and voted as he pleased and not under the domination of the Committee of 70. As so stanch a Democrat, it is presumable that the Rev. Mr. MULLALLY though a Presbyterian minister, voted the regular Democratic ticket put up by the

representatives of his party. The offence of the Rev. Mr. MULLALLY is deemed the more atrocious because he made this confession to a reporter of the Tribune, who questioned him concerning his opposition to the approval of Dr. PARKHURST by

the Presbytery: " Had these resolutions been offered outside of th Presbytery I would not have said anything, but—
"Would you have supported them?" was asked.

" Would you as a private citizen vote for a resolu

tion endorsing Dr. Parkiumst F "Well, no. I do not approve his methods." This is published as proof positive of his itter depravity as a Democrat, and the consequent wickedness of his motives in questioning the propriety of a formal and official approval of the course of Dr. PARK-HURST by the Presbytery. He disapproves of the method of attacking sin by committing sin, not merely as a minister, but also as a citizen and a Democrat; and the inference is that only because he is a Demo crat, given over to political wickedness, is he

incapable of admiring Dr. PARKHURST. Within the last few days an appeal has been sent out to reputable citizens of New York, urging them to subscribe for a testimonial to Dr. PARKHURST, to take the form of pecuniary assistance to his so-called "City Vigilance League." It is accompanied by a letter to Dr. PARKHURST, in which a large committee declare that they "would gladly add some special testimonial to your moral leadership in this great crusade for municipal reform. Among the committee signing this letter are Bishop POTTER and the Rev. Dr. GREER. It appears, therefore, that these eminent clergymen of the Episcopal Church disagree with the Rev. Mr. MULLALLY. They approve of the methods of Dr. PARKHURST as becoming a Christian minister and as laudable as a citizen. His measures are justified and applauded by even the head

of this Episcopul diocese as a "great cru-

sade." The implication from the use of the

a praiseworthy soldier of the Lord, performing an obligatory duty.

If that is the just due of Dr. PARKHURST, as Bishop POTTER and the Rev. Dr. GREER any it is, then the Rev. Mr. MULLALLY is guilty of wicked insubordination in refusing to come under the leadership of Dr. PARK-HURST in the crusade. He is a deserter from the Christian camp, who has listened rather to the depraved impulses of his Democratic partnership than to the holy call to service as a soldier of the Lord. If that is so, should he not be put out of the Presbytery at the very next meeting! If the description of Dr. PAHRHURST's enterprise by the Bishon of this Episcopal diocese as a crusade is true, every faithful Christian should have followed his lendership, and imitated his example.

The Disunton Among British Liberals. The determination of Mr. JOHN E. RED-MOND and his followers to vote against the present Government, and the loss of several recent by elections, will have the effect of reducing to fourteen Lord ROSEBERY'S majority in the House of Commons at the next ession. To maintain even this slight preponderance, he must get the unanimous support of all the nominal Gladstonians and of the McCarthyites. Such support seems improbable in view of the marked disagreement between the Premier and leading Radicals as regards the method of dealing with the House of Lords.

Lord ROSEBERY lays great stress on the constitutional objections to the abolition of the House of Lords, or to what comes practically to the same thing, the annihilation of its veto power. He cannot see, he says, how either course can be taken without the consent of the upper chamber, which, of course, cannot be expected to commit an act of suicide. On the other hand, the Home Secretary, Mr. ASQUITH, makes light of these objections. He thinks, apparently, either that the present Tory majority in the House of Lords might be swamped by a creation of new Peers, enormous though the number of such creations would have to be; or else that, if the Commons should declare a bill passed by them a second time to be a law. the Crown would acquiesce in the assumption; in which case the protest of the Lords

would count for nothing. But it is not only with respect to the nature of the coercive machinery that Liberals differ; they disagree also as to the purpose for which it should be applied. Lord Rose-BERY wants to improve and strengthen the House of Lords, so as to give it a moral weight and authority which it now lacks. That is just the opposite of what the Radicals desire. They would sooner put up with the House of Lords as it is than see it superseded by a body of undisputed coordinate powers like those of the second chamber in the Federal governments of the United States, the German empire, and Switzerland. Sir. CHARLES DILKE, in the name of the Radicals, protests against any reform of the hereditary branch of the British Legislature. That, he says, is a Tory, not a Liberal nostrum. What he demands is the abolition of the upper chamber. A transformation of it into an assembly, which should have the right and possess the authority to appeal directly to the people by means of a referendum, might, he thinks, be well enough were it not inconsistent with the essence of a representative government, which is that not the people themselves, but their delegates, legislate. A still more influential leader of the Liberals, Mr. BRYCE, the wellknown author of "The American Commonwealth," declared himself in a recent speech against any second chamber, whether elective or not, which should have authority to

throw out legislation. It must be acknowledged that the English opponents of a second chamber have logic and experience on their side, so long as the United Kingdom remains a closely unified State. If we examine the political history of those unified countries which have adopted a second chamber, but which, like Great Britain, make the tenure of office by Ministers dependent on the majority of the popular branch of the Legislature, we shall ber has tended to become paralyzed and superfluous. For such unified countries the logical Legislature is a unicameral assembly. such as exists in Greece, Norway, Servia, and Bulgaria. Nowhere, as a matter of fact, does a second chamber prove able to exercise coordinate powers with freedom and authority, except in the United States. Germany, and Switzerland, all of which countries are not unified, but confederative, and make the tenure of office by the Executive independent of the majority of the popular branch of the Legislature.

When home rule has been granted to Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, a second chamber, modelled on our Federal Senate, will at once commend itself to Englishmen of all parties as both necessary and workable But so long as the United Kingdom retains its present highly unified structure, a satisfactory transformation of the House of Lords is likely to prove unattainable.

A Persistent Error.

The Supreme Court of Errors in Connecticut has just decided that a man may be tried in the courts of that State a second time for the same offence, notwithstanding the fact that he was acquitted upon the

first trial. This decision has been widely discussed in the press, and many journals have criticised it on the ground that it disregards the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides, among other things, that no person shall be subject on the same charge to be twice put in jeopardy

of life or limb. That provision in the Federal Constitution really has no application at all to criminal trials in a State court for offences against the State. It relates solely to proceedings in the Federal courts, or courts organized and existing under the general Government, as distinguished from proceedings in the courts of the States, under State laws.

In view of the repeated adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that the early amendments to the Constitution are not limitations upon State power, we are surprised to find the following assertion in a journal usually so well in formed as the New York Times:

"Of course, like other 'constitutional protections for citizens of the United States, the declaration of the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, that no person shall be 'subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb," is of general ap plication in this country, regardless of its repetition of mission in State Constitutions."

As long ago as 1833 the Supreme Court of the United States declared that it was then settled that the early amendments to the Constitution did not extend to the States. In 1847 this particular provision of the Fifth Amendment, forbidding Jouble jeopardy, came before the same tribunal for consideration in the case of Fox against the State of Onio, and the court, speaking through Mr. Justice DANIEL, said that "the prohibition alluded to as contained in the amendments to the Constitution, as well as Ciab house; and perhaps he had a | the Banner of the Cross as an honorable and | the others with which it is associated in those articles, were not designed as limits upon the State Governments in reference to

their own citizens." Coming down to a later period, in the case of the United States against CRUIESBANK. decided in 1875, Chief Justice WAITE declared that the First Amendment, like the other amendments proposed and adopted at the same time, was not intended to limit the powers of the State Governments in respect to their own citizens, but to operate upon the national Government alone. Chief Justice Chase had previously laid down this doctrine, saying: "The scope and application of these amendments are no longer subjects of discussion here." Finally, in 1889, in the case of EILENBECKER against Plymouth county, Mr. Justice MILLER speaks of "the principle often decided by this court, that the first eight articles of the amendments to the Constitution have reference to powers exercised by the Government of the United States, and not to those of the States.

These decisions, and many others which may be found in the Federal law reports. show that the prohibition against double jeopardy contained in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relates exclusively to prosecutions in the Federal courts, and has no bearing or effect upon the power of a State to subject its citizens to a second trial for the same offence after an acquittal in the first instance. The authority of a State to do this must depend upon the provisions of the State Constitution. It is not controlled by the Constitution of the United States.

A School for Sneaks.

The astounding remarks here subjoined were a part of the Reverend Doctor CHARLES H. PARKHURST's speech at a dinner at Del-

monico's on Thursday evening: "Let meakly from the women down to the boys. I is a little thing, but it is one of those little things which show very distinctly what is in the public mind, and what is the drift of public sentiment. A gentlema told me a few days ago that young acquaintances o his were going around the street with twine in their pockets in order to be in a condition to measure the dis tance between the churches and the salcons. That is a fairly good idea to grow up on. Not only that; he said that on election day, having a suspicion that a certain gentleman had registered a number of times he put one of those boys on his track, and the boy froze to the man like a dog to a rabbit, and followed him from place to place, so that he only succeeded in voting once. It is a good thing to have our boys gro-ing up with that spirit, for when boys like that con to be men like us everything is in their hands."

The young sleuth hound "froze to the man like a dog to a rabbit," and the Reverend Doctor PARKHURST holds up the achievement as an example to all boys, and publicly commends this system of educating

our children to be good citizens! The methods which Dr. PARKHURST him self employs in the pursuit of vice and the detection of crime are an affair between his own intelligence and his own conscience. The influence which he exerts upon the coming generation is a matter of public What parent fit for the responsiconcern bilities of fatherhood can read the passage we have quoted without disgust and alarm ! The Sunbeam ERVING incident, with its melancholy consequences, has not yet been forgotten

A good thing to have our boys "growing up with that spirit," the spirit of the amateur spy, the shadow, the professional dogger of footsteps, the dime edition of HAWKSHAW ! For shame, Dr. PARKHURST!

We congratulate the family and the numerous personal friends of the Rev. F. Z. Rook-ER, D. D., on his approaching arrival in his native country and the prospect of a long residence here. Except for a brief visit at his Albany, where his father is known and esteemed as the editor the Press and Knickerbocker, Dr. ROOKER has completed a term of twelve in Rome as a student and graduate of the North American College and then as Vice-Rector of that learned school of the Catholic priesthood, He now comes home to serve as Secretary to Mgr. SATOLLI, with whom, we believe, he was a favorite pupil, and whom he succeeded as professor of dogmatic theology when the former left his duties under the Propaganda to become Apostolic Delegate in the United States.

What are Capt. CREEDEN's politics? He lican or the Lexow committee would not have treated him with such extraordinary tenderness. Had he been a common Democratic briber his neck would have been wisted without delay.

When the Secretary of the American Sculpture Society characterized New York as a "barbarian city" in matters of art, he spoke too roughly. Our place is steadily growing less barbarous in that respect as the rolling years carry it onward. We are very much further advanced in art than we were a half century ago, and we are going ahead every year with reaably good prospects for the twentieth century. There are lots of precious pictures, and a few good pieces of statuary, and a number of impressive works of architecture in our place, both public property and private. We cannot, like Italy, boast of the accumulations of ages, but we have got together a good many fine things within a generation. We want this proud city of New York to be foremost in art as in other things; and we would stimulate the qualified young men to try their hands at it.

Superintendent STUMP has been trying to invent a system of inspection for our Canadian immigrants. There are immigrant inspectors at a few points of the frontier, but they cannot enforce the laws upon the whole of the long line of separation. It seems that there are 100,-000 or more Canadians who, every year, cross to this side and afterward return to the other side, and constantly come or go at their convenience, free from the inspection to which immigrants who enter our ports are subjected. The Canadians make money in this country and go back to Canada to spend it, helping the provinces at the expense of the States. We can not see any other way of preventing this than by stationing hundreds upon hundreds of uspectors along the thousands of miles of border line extending from the Atlantic to the Pa-

cific, at a cost of millions of dollars. The border line ought to be wiped out, and the Canadians transformed into Americans.

Mr. Holman to Write a Book.

From the Washington Post. Representative Holman of Indiana is to write a boo lying his reminiscences of the thirty years he has

I cannot hope," he said yesterday, "to write such a book as Mr. Blaine wrote, for instance, but I think I can make an interesting contribution to history."

It is understood that Mr. Holman has not yet commenced the volume, but will wait until he enters upon the leisure of private life.

Scuntor Tillman. When Tillman comes to Washington,

As U. S. Senator. In all the temperance panoply, Caparisoned for war, Say, will the Major and the Judge. Those barroom red and pink Babituds of Washingto

Strike Tillman for a drink? Of course, they'll never strike him in

For everybody knows that Hen barrooms is not caught: But they will think, from what they've heard in poetry and song. That when Ben comes he'll bring his own

if he have this, their souls will rest And they will lay for Tillman in Nor will they heed the rumor, which

Dispensary along.

At present is extant.

That when he comes, he'll cork up tight,
The Senate resinarest.

OPEN LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

Partial Explanation of the Conduct of the Park Department Made by Paul Dana,

HOR. THOMAS F. GILROY, MAYOR - SIT: The Park Commissioners' amazing determina tion to impose upon the Park land of the Harlem Driveway a certain design not prepared or approved by any recognized park designer, and opted originally in direct opposition to the judgment of the distinguished expert already in the city's service, has reached a point when I must beg leave to report to you an explanation given when I was a member of the Com Destruction of natural features of the Barlem

tract for the desired purpose can be justified with proper study and supervision. Without that, it is vandalism pure and simple. ment made at an executive meeting of the Park Board last January will show how wanton was the vandalism then resolved upon and still in operation. The request then repeated that this unwarranted policy should be changed was answered flatly by one of the Commissioners with the reply, accepted by his colleagues, that he would not eat crow.

The Commissioners had made their own arbitrary treatment of this city property a personal saue against a public already arrayed in indignant protest.

The plan then adopted was, so far as my knowledge extended, in conflict with fundamental canons of park making. It was indefensible from considerations of practical use as well as of art. Whether that opinion be sound or not, professional learning has had absolutely no chance to challenge this plan's merit in behalf of the public paying for it and intending to use it.

This gross disagreement between the Park Commission and the experts qualified to speak on the question has been sustained on the Commission's part in the spirit of personal interest expressed by the quotation given above. The work has been prosecuted in that snirit from the first, and it is apparent, since Mr. Olmsted's letter of Dec. 12, that the only way to eliminate it is to eliminate it squarely and sincerely by restoring to his proper place the andscape architect of the Park Department, and by submitting the design still uncompleted to his examination for study and report. What justice is still possible to the public and to the Driveway will be done in that way, and it can be said without hesitation that it cannot be done in any other way. I respectfully submit this statement to you for your consideration as the head of the government of New York city. Respectfully yours, New York, Dec. 14, 1894.

THE SUNDOWN RULE REPEALED. Steamship Baggage to Go Right Through - Deliaquent Inspectors.

Collector Kilbreth, on the recommendation of Surveyor McGuire, has suspended Customs Inspector Murphy for twenty days, on the charge of accepting a gratuity, and Customs Inspecto Van Schack for five days, charged with negligence. These suspensions come on the heels of the shifting by Surveyor McGuire of his staff of weighers and inspectors. He visits the docks himself, and has been gathering information as to the details of his department. He has learned that certain customs inspectors have passed baggage without spection, and he has promptly recommended the removal of the delinquents. Only a few days

spection, and he has promptly recommended the removal of the delinquents. Only a few days ago an inspector who had been in the service twenty-five years was caught in this work. He was suspended for thirty days. The Surveyor is also on the lookout for inspectors who accept gratuities from incoming passengers. He does not believe that a Federal officeholder should accept a tip like a menial.

The Collector and the Surveyor have held different views as to the examination of passengers beggage on steamships docked just before sundown. The Surveyor has stopped the examinations at sundown, as in the case of the Majestic, and many heartaches have followed. The disappointed passengers have been compelled to return to the steamship the next morning to get their baggage. This has occurred several times, and at last the subject has been taken up by the Treasury officials at Washington. This was done on the recommendation of the Collector, who all along has believed that once an examination of this character is begunit should be continued until all the baggage on the steamship is examined even if it takes until midnight to do it. Yesterday the Collector received instructions from Washington taking his view of the matter, and hereafter sundown will not stop the examinations.

Stephen C. Duryea was formally reinstated yesterday by the Collector, in his old place as a \$1,400 clerk in the warehouse division presided over by his father as the deputy Collector.

ELM STREET WIDENING

Objections to the Proceeding by Too Many

Lawyers to Mention When George L. Sterling, Assistant Corporation Counsel, moved before Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a commission to condemn property under the act of 1893 for the widening and extension of Elm street, such a covey of lawyers was flushed that the Judge ordered that the Chambers stenographer be brought in to take down the appearances, while he went out for a

It was then found that about two-thirds of the lawyers present had some objection, technical or otherwise, to the proceeding, while nical or otherwise, to the proceeding, while some of the others did not take any stand in the matter, but just appeared. It was not thought that the lawyers who appeared represented as much as half the aggregate of property affected. The main objection seemed to be that the act under which the Commission is saked for provides that the Commission shall have the right to condemn and acquire property before paying for it. It was argued that the act was unconstitutional as it provided for the taking of property in consideration, perhaps, of a lawsuit to get its value from the city, which it was contended was not legal consideration.

the city, which it was contended was not legal consideration.

One of the counsel suggested the names of Peter B. Olney and Eugene A. Philbin for Commissioners. Another week was given to counsei to submit briefs. The Judge was asked to require Lawyer Sterling to send copies of his brief to the lawyers who had appeared for property owners, but the Judge, on casting his cys over the assemblage, said: "Oh, no."

The Effects of Reform.

From the Hon. Joseph H. Chonfe's Speech at the Mer-"For the first time in my life I do wish from the bot tom of my heart that I had been born and bred in the dry goods trade in the city of New York. I only want to learn the good things in the dry goods trade. I do not aspire to become master of the tricks of t trade. I have occasion to go up and down West Broadway every day in the year, and there I see in front of Mr. Claffin's store and all up the adjoining streets the sidewalks perpetually escumbered with boxes and without any interference from the pelles, and for one I would like to know how it is done. Dr. Parkhurst, there is an ulcer which your probe even has not pierced to the bottom. We lawyers we elergymen, we railroad men, have actually to find our way out in the gutter in order to reach our destination, and yet ilt must be from some understanding petween the proprietors and the Captains of police) we have no remedy."

Zola Refuted by Living Witnesses. From the Boston Evening Transcript.

Pants, Nov. 27,-We have had in Paris an absolutely new spectacle, for one night only. Fifteen person who declare that they were miraculously cured to terrible diseases presented themselves for inspection at a lecture given by Dr. Boissarie of the Europa des Constatations at Lourdes. Dr. Boissarie's object was o refute various statements made by M. Zois in hir book on Lourdes, and in order to prove that the cures which take place at the scene of Bernadette's visions are truly miraculous he brought from various parts of France fifteen persons healed within the last two three years at Lourdes of diseases which medical science had pronounced incurable. Among these was the roung woman Marie Lemar-

chand, who figures in M. Zola's book as Fluie Ro She went to Louries horribly distigured with input, which had partly destroyed her nose and mouth and had spread over her whole face. Zola gives a realistic description of her appearance, which is anything but pleasant reading. It was, nevertheless, read at the meeting, and then Mario was saked to stand up and show her face. As she did so there was a general exismation of wonder. The victim of lupus whom the clamation of wonder. The victim of inpus whom the doctors had abandoned had become again quite a presty, fresh-faced country girl, whom medical men declared to be perfectly healthy. Another subject was a man who was pronounced at the SaipStrisro Hospital to be suffering from paralysis and bilininess, caused by atrophy of the optic nerves. He went to Lourdes, and recovered his sight and health instantaneously. Then there was a girl who was cured of a cancer which was so had that a survey refused. cancer which was so bad that a surgeon refused to operate upon it, and another of a wound to the foot caused by caries of the bone. This procession of "miraculés," and the medical

diagnoses and certificates which were read, produced an extraogdinary impression. The audience was largely composed of doctors and medical students.

ORGANISED PERJURY'S FAILURE.

Newspaper Comments on the Outcome of the Conspiracy Against Mr. Brockway.

From the Washington Post. The New York World's persistent and proonged war on Mr. Brock way, the superintend ent of the Elmira Reformatory, ended last Mon day in the utter defeat of that remarkable newspaper and the entire vindication of its victim. We doubt whether the whole history of journalism affords a parallel to the vindictive malice, the reckless brutality, and the calculated cunning with which this war has been conducted. In pursuit of its bitter purpose, the World has resorted to every expedient known to conspiracy and persecution. It has stopped at nothing to gain a point, neglected no means, however revolving, of pushing its abhorrent enterprise. Vnd yet the result is humiliating failure.

So closes one of the most digraceful episodes in American journalism. It does not appear. even in the dissenting opinion of the third member of the Commission, that there was ever the smallest foundation in fact for the infamous and terrible charges brought by the World tigation developed nothing but falsehood and malice-not to mention wilful and organized perjury-on the part of the World's witnesses, and the few points on which Commiss Learned dissents from the conclusions of his associates involve purely sentimental questions of no serious importance. The World's crusade has ended in a shameful overthrow and an firremediable disaster. Its memory will live only as a hideous monument to the infamy of which the press, in evil hands, is capable,

From the Hartford Courant The furious attack upon this remarkable man, and the institution which will be his enduring monument, has ended in utter failure. Malice and perjury have not prevailed against the truth. We congratulate Mr. Brockway and the Reformatory. Rather we congratulate the State of New York, the civilized world, and the coming generations. The destruction of the El-mira superintendent would have been a disaster as well as a crime. The success of the attack on the Reformatory would have meant the quenching of a great beacon, by which all communities having to deal with the problem of juvenile wickedness are, or presently will be, shaping their course. It would have robbed many thousands of young criminals of their best chance for cure and an honest, useful life. But this deplorable misfortune was not to be. Briefly, these Commissioners find and report to the Governor that the World's stories of herrible cruelties practised and permanent injuries inflicted by Brockway are a pack of lies. From the Buffalo Times.

The newspapers which for a year or two past have been advertising themselves at Brockway's expense will now of course abuse th Governor to the best of their ability; but the people who before making up their m the matter take the pains to read the mem randum which the Governor files with his decision, will be likely to conclude that he has sufficient grounds to sustain his judgment. From the Utica Observer

"Procured" testimony does not avail against right.

From the Newburgh Daily Register Our congratulations not only to the superintendent, who has been exonerated of the grave charges against him, but to the fearless Executive who would not decapitate a good official to satisfy the petty spite of a blackmailing organ. From the Springfield Republican.

This outcome of any fair investigation has seen expected from the first by those most familiar with the methods and results at Elmira where, if anywhere, results have justified methods. It is welcome, therefore, as justifying these anticipations, and as promising perma nency to the methods which it would have been a public misfortune to have abandoned. It is welcome also as rebuke to that haste in reaching conclusions which is the besetting sin of sensational journalism, not to mention the other unworthy forces which have been arrayed against Mr. Brockway.

From the Eimira Advertise Every newspaper in the country that jumped at conclusions and denounced Mr. Brockway on the strength of the World's charges and the faked testimony of discredited witnesses should feel it an imperative duty to retract its words and place Mr. Brockway before its readers in his true light as he really is-a man who whole and sole aim is the humane one of uplifting, aiding, strengthening, and reforming young men who have fallen.

From the Utica Daily Press. One of the weak points about this whole busiess is that it has been practically the warfare of the New York World, a paper which delights in sensations and sensationalism and is never happier than when it d in stirring up the public over some terrible happening, real or imaginary. As the self-appointed champion of ex-criminals, it went about the work of remov ing Brockway with more zeal, enthusiasm, and flourish of trumpets than any band of missionaries ever went out to christianize China. It was practically a fight between that paper and Mr. Brockway, and, of course, the World is in a terrible state of mind now that it has been defeated and its charges proved fallacious,

From the Albany Argus. The people have not turned the Government of the State over to the New York World.

THAT \$380,000 MAUSOLEUM

Mrs. Coster's Will Contested by C. A. Sands a Distant Relativ

Charles A. Sands, a distant relative of Mrs. Cornelia Frances Coster, who died on April 1. 1894, has filed in the Surrogate's Court notice of contest of her will, which she executed two days before her death. She had lived at 152 West eventy-second street, leaving no near relatives Her fortune is estimated at about \$400,000. Her

Her fortune is estimated at about \$100,000. Her will made Lawyer Frederick Seymour of the firm of Dill, Chandler & Seymour, her counsel, her sole executor and gave him a bequest of \$20,000. She provided that the rest of her estate should go the Woodiawn Cemetery Association to erect a mausoleum for herself, her i.ds-band, and her parents.

Her husband, John Gerard Coster, died to 1888, Her father was William G. Breeze of this city. The will states that her residuary estate is thus devised in turtherance of an agreement she made with her husband and her mother, from whom she says she derived most of her fertune. The three acreed to devise the estate of each so that the survivor should get the three estates, and the survivor was to see that a mutisoleum should be creeted for all.

Mrs. Coster was declared insane by a Sheriff's Jury of Nov. 22. 1882, and her property and berson were put in charge of a committee until July 13, 1883, when she was again declared sane en affidavits presented to the Supreme Court, and she got her property back. She was itsing at the Hotel Savoy when she died.

TAXED UNDER PROTEST.

The City Must Pay the State Tax It Refused to Pay in 1894.

asking up the tax budget in 1893, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment deliber-ately refused to include an item for State taxes of \$608,279.07, certified by the State Comproller as being the amount assessed on New York county for the State care of the insane. The refusal to pay this item was based on the proposition that the city of New York pays for the care of all its own insane and ought not to be asked to contribute to support the insane from other countribute to support the insane from other countribute to support the insane from other countribute to support the insane purpose was rejected for similar reasons.

Should the courts decide that these amounts must be paid and the Legislature afford no relief in the shape of legislation permitting the issue of bonds to meet the obligation, the sums in question will have to be raised by tax some time during Mayor Strong's term, in addition to the annual requisition for State care.

Justice Landon of the Supreme Court, Albany, devided on Thursday that the city must pay the item withhold in 1804, together with interest and conts, and issued a mandamne to that effect. A stay of sixty days was granted to perfect an appeal to the General Torm, and Jazyor Girnoy and that the case would probably be passed on by the Court of Aprecia. York county for the State care of the insane.

A Characteristic Buston Reform.

The Police Commissioners yesterday notified the proprietors of the hoters that they must refrain from providing this they must refrain from providing their guests with facilities for card playing, in the way of cards, chips, or rooms, to be used for this purpose, as it is said they have been in the habit of doing. Hereafter, if gentlemen indulge in the pastime of gaming at the hotels, they must furnish their own implements and carefully guard the nature of their occupation from the knowledge of the landlord.

HARD AT WORK IN SAMOA.

The Natives Making Copra and Saving Their Money, Perhaps to Suy Arms,

VANCOUVER, Dec. 14.—The latest Samoan advices brought here by the steamer Warrings say that the state of political unrest continues, although there has been no outbreak for some time. The natives throughout the islands are making copra. The oldest residents say they never worked so hard. They are not, however, spending a tithe of what money they receive, so t is believed they are hoarding up for the trouble which is expected to again arise, when they will be in a position to pay for supplies. No st-tempt is being made to collect taxes. The Chief Justice is very busy finishing up the land busi-

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Justice is very busy finishing up the land business.

King Malietoa has not received a cent of pay for more than a year. The local German residents are very confident that either German annexation or a protectorate will shortly happen. If this takes place no doubt the international trouble of the place would cease, but so would trade with the Australian colonies.

The Land Commission has almost completed its labors. Last month Savali was visited and all the claims on that island were disposed of, and on the return of the Commission a visit was paid to Falcallii, on the southern side of Upoia, and a session was held there. The Commission goes to Luffiuf shortly and will probably conclude a hearing of its cases a week later, when it will disband, leaving the Secretary to finish up the routine work. it will disband, leaving the Secretary to finish up the routine work.

The United States Commissioner will leave for home in December, and Mr. Greiner, the German Commissioner, will leave about the same time for a well-earned holiday. The British Commissioner, Mr. Haggard, will remain here for some time longer. It is rumored that he is to be appointed British Consul upon Mr. Cusack-Smith's retirement.

THOMPSON'S CHARGES FAIL. Result of the Investigation of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

ALBANT, Dec. 14.- The State Board of Rails road Commissioners to-day made public a report, embracing the results of its investigation of the books of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which is leased by the former company. The Long Island Traction lyn Heights Company. The investigation was made by the Board's Secretary, Mr. Charles R. De Freest, on account of a complaint which was filed with the Board by H. M. Thompson of New York city, a stockholder in the Long Island Traction Company and a former official of the Brooklyn City road, to the effect that the annual reports of the two railroad companies, as filed with the Board for the year ended June 30 last, were not correct in their statements regarding rentals paid, interest charged to construction, expense of constructing roadbeds, and as to fixed charges. lyn Heights Company. The investigation

charges.

Mr. De Freest's report of the result of his examination and the recommendations made were adopted by the Board. The Board finds that there are no grounds whatever for Mr. Thompson's charges; that the Brooklyn City's construction account is all right, and that all payements to the Brooklyn City road from the Brooklyn Heights road are correct.

OFFERED A BRIBE TO THE COURT. Mr. Wayne, at Judge Hudspeth's Interces-

Edward Wayne, the old man, who, while pleading for his son, attempted to bribe Judge Hudspeth of the General Sessions Court in Jer-sey City, was arraigned before Justice Lippincott yesterday. His son Edward had been convicted of dealing in policy, and the father told

cott yesterday. His son Edward had been convicted of dealing in policy, and the father told Judge Hudspeth that there was "\$5,000 in it for him" if he would "let up on the boy." Wayne pleaded guilty. Justice Lippincott directed the prisoner to stand up and in a stern voice said:

"The confidence of the public in the courts of justice must be maintained at all hazards. This is one of the most flagrant indignities ever offered to a Court. If Judge Hudspeth had been a passionate man and had killed you on the spot he would have been justified. The Court has been approached time and again to show mercy to convicted criminals, and there is no objection to it, but it must be approached in an honest manner. Judge Hudspeth is contented that extreme lenity should be shown to you. In fact he requested it. But for his intercession I would have inflicted the severest penaity permitted by the law. Your mental condition at the time you made the proposition was such as to excuse you in a measure, but you must thank Judge Hudspeth for the mildness with which the Court is about to treat you."

Justice Lippincott then announced that sentence would be suspended on payment of costs, Wayne was profuse in his thanks. The costs were paid and he was released.

HIS LIFE SENTENCE COMMUTED.

John P. Trumpbour to He Released in April Next After Serving Twenty-four Years. ALBANY, Dec. 14 .- Gov. Flower to-day commuted the sentence of John P. Trumpbour, a life prisoner in Auburn, to forty years, subject to deduction for good behavior, under which Trumpbour will, if full time is allowed, obtain his discharge in April next. The crime for which Trumpbour was convicted was committed in Putnam county about twenty-five years ago, and he has been in prison since April, 1871. He and one Corroy undertook to rob a bank cashier, and in the struggle the cashier was killed. Trumpbour was the color of the cashier was killed.

cashier, and in the stringle the cashier was killed. Trumbour was then only 20 years old, and was enticed by Conroy, a professional criminal, to take part in the robbery.

His conduct during his whole confinement has been most exemplary, and his application for clemency has received the earnest support of the prison officers. A petition for his pardon, signed by eleven of the jurors who convicted him, was presented to the Governor some ten years ago. Clemency has also been recommended by the Rev. William Scarles, for fourteen years chaplain of the Auburn prison; by the Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Hon. William Wood County Judge, and other prominent citizens of Putnaus county.

SUNBEAMS.

-A young woman of Butte, Mon., applied to a court there the other day for permission to kill her lover, who had jilled her. She thought she had a right so to do, but wanted to go about it legally and decorously The Court was inclined to agree with her in the premises, but was obliged to dismiss her application.

—There was a crowd the other morning at the cor-

ner of Madison avenue and Twenty seventh street to watch a novel method of laying asphalt pavement. Instead of the ordinary apparatus, the men used great blowpipes mounted on wheels, and applied an oxygenized flame directly to the powdered asphalt. -Two Oriental restaurants have appeared east side, where such things were never seen before. They appeal especially to Armenians, and one looks neat and clean, a fact which seems to show that the Armenians are getting away from their down-town quarters and demanding better public accommoda-

... Tringly parish is served by a small army of organists, singers, acolytes, and other semi-ecclesias-tical adjuncts to worship. There are twelve organists and assistants, and more than 300 persons are emplayed in the choir or as acolytes, severs, and cruci-fers. Resides these the parish employs nearly forty teachers in its daily schools, a score of sextons, and

nearly a dozen doctors. There is a marked improvement in the manufac-ture of tradesmen's lay figures. Not only are they chesper and lighter than formerly, but they are more accurate in form and more expressive in face. The face of a groom in a clothler's window in Broadway has exactly the stolid look of humility that one is aught to expect in the American groom made upon

the proper British model. There are some indications that the business of lling dogs to this town as sometimes conducted is nothing less than systematic thievery. Some of the deniers never have large dogs on hand where they may be seen, and one, who recently affirmed that his larger dogs were kept in the country, suddenly with drew his whole stock from the authorban farm, where

the dogs had been, after many five dogs had been stolen in the neighborhood. —An east aide institution of comparatively recent growth is a sort of socialistic onfo where the intent is not so much to promote the propaganda or encourage discussion, as to provide clean and wholesome food for the patrons at moderate prices. The scheme recognizes the fact that reformers need rea comforts while they do their reforming, and the cafe presents in all respects a favorable contrast with most other resorts of the cast side Socialists.

... There is a sort of speculative value in the prescrip tion books of a defunct drug store, and it is the usual thing for a druggist going out of business to transfer his books to another of the trade for a consideration. some druggists decline to reflit a prescription without an order from the physician, but many old prescrip-tions float about the city for years, and country physicians tell queer stories of prescriptions lent by one family to another, sometimes with serious results, lou can find on the far west side the man who

sells famous ringlish made gloves at 25 percent of the regular price. They are gloves turned back to the importers by the retailers for one reason or another. The best of them are in good condition, but these quickly go to the regular existemers of the dealer, as they know just shout glie slay when he will get to be Brat steck. Those left after the first few days are a good deal torn and solled, and they eventually go for lower rates than the better ones. The very worst are bought by persons who have them repaired, and thus procum serviceable gloves for little or nothing.